

567—150.2(455B) Definitions. In addition to the definitions in Iowa Code section 455B.442, the following definitions apply to this chapter:

“*Contract*” means written agreements for complete construction of a facility. Agreements to purchase land or equipment only do not suffice for purposes of Iowa Code section 455B.443(4).

“*Interested agency*” means the geological survey bureau of the department, the state archaeologist, the department of management, the department of transportation, the department of economic development, and any other agency that notifies the department pursuant to subrule 150.6(1) that it is interested in a particular application but is not a regulatory agency.

“*Interested person*” means any person who notifies the department of interest in a particular application.

“*Intervenor*” means a person who may be aggrieved or adversely affected by the grant or denial of a site license and who timely files a petition for intervention pursuant to rule 150.6(455B), which is granted.

“*Party*” means the applicant, regulatory agencies and intervenors.

“*Significant alteration*” means any change in the operational processes, equipment or wastes handled which in the reasonable determination of the director raises significant new concerns or questions as to the decisional criteria of Iowa Code section 455B.448 and subrule 150.8(2). Examples of changes which would presumptively be significant are addition of or change to a process (storage, treatment or disposal) that was not approved by a site license; a change from one operational unit-type to another (e.g., aboveground storage to below-ground storage, tank storage to surface impoundment storage, tank treatment to incineration, impoundment disposal to land burial); addition of or change to a new waste class; and expansion of site boundaries. Changes which are presumptively insignificant include the addition of a substantially similar operational unit or other change in the design capacity of any operational unit within the site boundaries. Any alteration which does not require a site license may still require permits or permit amendments from regulatory agencies.

“*Waste class*” means the appropriate category, listed below, of a chemical substance, grouped according to molecular functional groups, chemical classes or chemical reactivities. (Source: “A Method for Determining the Compatibility of Hazardous Waste,” EPA—600/2-80-076).

Acids, mineral, non-oxidizing

Acids, mineral, oxidizing

Acids, organic

Alcohols and glycols

Aldehydes

Amides

Amines, aliphatic and aromatic

Azo compounds, diazo compounds, and hydrazines

Carbamates

Caustics

Cyanides

Dithiocarbamates

Esters

Ethers

Fluorides, inorganic

Hydrocarbons, aromatic

Halogenated organics

Isocyanates

Ketones

Mercaptans and other organic sulfides

Metals, alkali and alkaline earth, elemental and alloys

Metals, other elemental, and alloys in the form of powders, vapors or sponges

Metals, other elemental, and alloy, as sheets, rods, moldings, drops, etc.

Metals and metal compounds, toxic

Nitrides
Nitriles
Nitro compound
Hydrocarbon, aliphatic, unsaturated
Hydrocarbon, aliphatic, saturated
Peroxides and hydroperoxides, organic
Phenols and creosols
Organophosphates, phosphoates and phosphodithioates
Sulfides, inorganic
Epoxides
Combustible and flammable materials, miscellaneous
Explosives
Polymerizable compounds
Oxidizing agents, strong
Reducing agents, strong
Water and mixtures containing water
Water reactive substances